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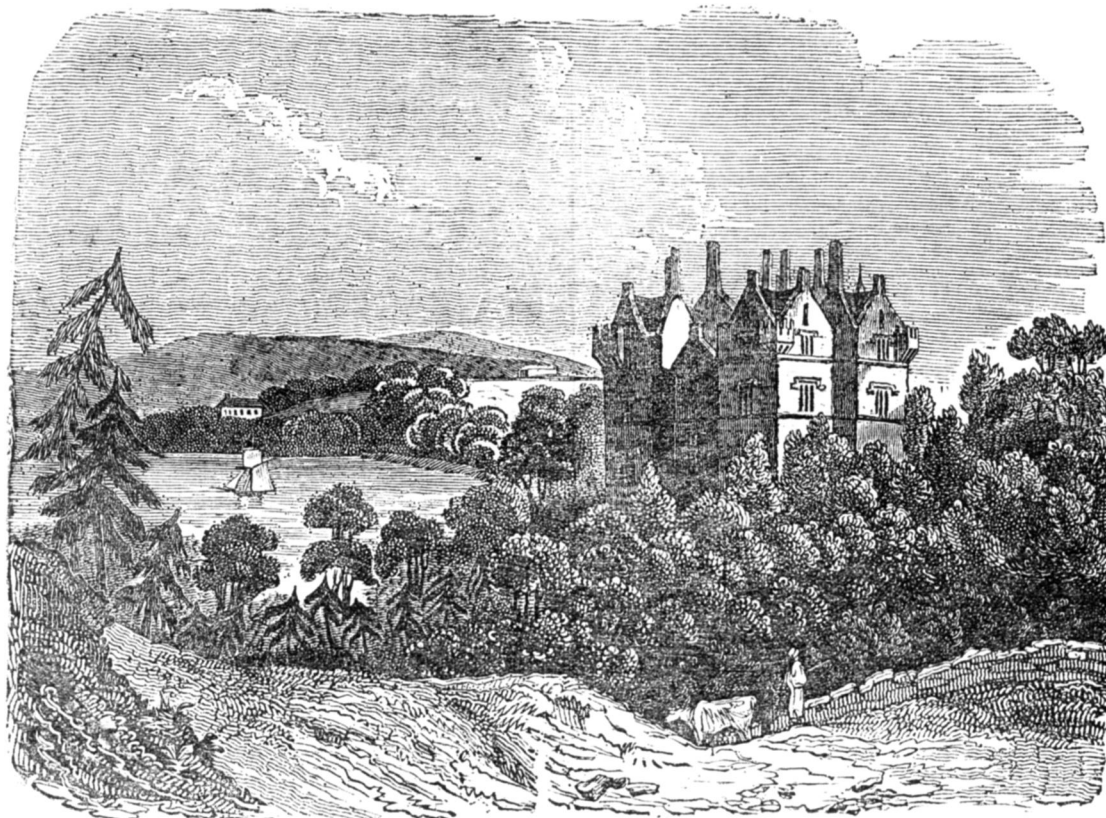
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state of confinement, where they cannot get at any calcareous earth, they lay their eggs without shells. It is also worthy of remark, that Phosphate of Lime is found in abundance in milk, this seems to indicate that nature thought fit to place in the first nourishment of animals a quantity of osseous matter, with a view to the necessary celerity and growth of the bones in the earliest stage of their lives, it is also remarkable that the nearer the female approaches to the period of parturition, the more is the milk charged with this calcareous phosphate, and it is not until the digestive organs of the infant are sufficiently strengthened to answer the purposes, and the work of animalization, that this earthly salt disappears from the milk of the mother, although phosphate of lime is found in the urine of adults, it is not evacuated by infants. A per-

son who eats a pound of the farina of wheat in the day, will swallow 3lb. 6ozs. 4drms. and 44grs. of phosphate of lime in the year. It is curious that the grain of wheat should contain phosphate of lime, while the straw which was not intended for our food, should only contain carbonate of lime. The more we know of the minutia of matter and of the laws by which it is governed, the greater occasion will we have to admire the excellence of contrivance, and the benevolence of the intention of the Omnipotent Artificer. Let the advocates of chance consider the aforesaid fact and say, if they can, that phosphate of lime is found in animal milk in consequence of fatality, and that it occurs by accident where it performs so important an office in the Animal Economy.

J. J.



Monkstown Castle, County of Cork.

MONKSTOWN CASTLE AND CHURCH.

NEAR CORK.

The parish and village of Monkstown in the county of Cork, and seven miles from the latter city, derive their value from a monastery of Benedictine monks, belonging to the priory of St. John's, Waterford, who laid the first foundation of their small residence in the fourteenth century, upon a grant of land made by the McCarthy's to their parent establishment. Three or four of these cloistered inhabitants remained on the then wild and lonely hills of the parish. But from causes now concealed beneath the incessant flow of past years, but which we may conjecture from the traditions of the peasantry arose out of the solitude that surrounded them, the little Benedictine settlement was deserted, and soon became a ruin.

Its patronage and possession passed from Waterford to the monks of the original monastery in Bath; and some of their members, constrained by the missionary spirit, which, under every form of Christianity, has been so abundant, voluntarily left the magic land of England, to plant anew the symbols of their order in the crumbling monastery of Monkstown. They changed its site, by removing to the brow of the hill, immediately overlooking the sea, and a precipitous and romantic glen. Again,

after the changeful passage of some years, it became deserted and a ruin. Population in the mean time had increased. The hoary sanctity which attaches itself, and fondly lingers amid ancient religious edifices, however small their remains, had invited the surrounding inhabitants, by its peaceful character and retirement, to deposit near its walls the precious dust of their families and friends. The rough headstones, those rude memorials of affection, and not the less affecting because thus rude, and as affording only a record of the poverty and love of those who sleep beneath, or of those who placed them there, continued to increase.

In 1636, the Castle of Monkstown was erected by the Archdeacon family, who then held the estate. It is a large and gloomy pile of building, in good repair, possessing the half warlike, half peaceful style of architecture, corresponding with the unsettled civilization of those times. A traditionary legend affirms the cost of its erection to have amounted, under female arrangement, to FOURPENCE. The lady of the manor had assumed the reins of domestic government. She engaged the workmen at a fixed rate, and included as a stipulation that only from herself should they purchase their clothing and food. From her English friends she imported the necessary stores for their consumption; and charging them a

tolerably moderate advance on the original wholesale cost, for her kind and disinterested trouble, on balancing her accounts, she had only to debit herself with having expended fourpence on this dark and conspicuous monument of the country mansions of the age, and her own economy—the profits on the workmen's wages. During the residence of this family, the Benedictine walls were repaired, and converted into a chapel. But in the revolution under William, the Archdeacons were attainted,

the estate was forfeited, it changed hands, and is now, by the marriage of the two heiresses, the joint property of Lords Longford and De Vesci. The parish is tithe and cess free, and unconnected with any neighbouring church or chapelry. In 1831, these noblemen, with a spirit worthy of remembrance, and much to be emulated, endowed Monkstown as a vicarage, and assisted by their contributions in the erection of the new and chastely designed church.



Monkstown Church.

Of late years, the woods planted by Mr. Shaw have added many beauties to the natural picturesque situation of this retreat. Its convenient distance from Cork, the peaceful character of its scenery, the moving picture of the river and the tides, the roads of Bally Bricken, fringing its shores with foliage to the water's edge, the incessant variety of the views of Cove harbour from every point, the changeful hues of the sunsets, the numerous shores and rising grounds studded with cottages and houses, and the picturesque repose which invests its romantic glen or undulating hills, have made it the favourite resort, during the summer months, of numbers of the gentry from Cork, and the surrounding country.

The erection of the present church and establishment of a resident minister, in 1831, is producing its natural consequences, the increase and permanent residence of many respectable families. A new and magnificent road has been designed by Robert Thom, Esq. the owner of the castle and grounds, which winding around the base of all the sloping and wooded hills, and four feet only above the highest tides, will unite Cork, Passage, Monkstown, Carigaline, and Kinsale, by one uniform level; and thus open and improve a large extent of country. If this line is adopted its beauty will only be exceeded by the new road at Killarney; and the public will enjoy a combination of great utility and general benefit conferred on a large agri-

cultural district, with a constant panorama of delightful scenery. In addition to this prospective advantage, the visitors of Monkstown have had a new road opened to them by the spirited erections of Wm. Daltera, Esq. which gradually declines from the summit of the hill, and gently slopes its way downwards amid the trees which close the sides of the glen. The views from every point of this arduous undertaking are delightfully varied and surprising. It affords a very easy ascent to that which was before very difficult, and has added many advantages to those which as a watering place it before possessed.

ANCIENT IRISH LITERATURE.

CORMAC'S GLOSSARY.

(Concluded from page 27.)

Under the word *Ana*, which he explains *ḡtaḡa beca ḡtḡḡ ḡḡḡ na tḡḡḡatḡḡ, acoḡ ba do an-ḡat ḡadḡḡ mḡḡca*, "small vessels which were at wells, frequently of silver," he quotes a Rann composed by *Mac da Cerda*, on Knock Raffan.

"*An Raḡ mōḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡam ḡl
a m-ḡḡḡ tḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ an ḡl*